

•NUCLEAR• TIMES

SEPTEMBER 1984 • \$2.00

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

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Fall Preview

Countdown to the Elections

■ Page 22



Back To School With The Bomb

In recent years, a variety of groups and individuals have been working to inform America's students—from kindergarteners to doctoral candidates—about nuclear issues. The going has been slow, and the number of students who are "nuclear" literate is still small, but progress is clearly being made.

"It's difficult to know what the numbers are," says Sanford Gottlieb, executive director of United Campuses To Prevent Nuclear War (UCAM), referring to the proliferation of nuclear education curricula. "There's no national clearinghouse for this. But this is an area of education that is rapidly expanding."

(continued on page 7)

CAMPAIGN REPORT '84

★ *Movement in
Home Stretch*

★ *Key Races*

★ *Weapons PACs*

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GENERALS FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

A Challenge to US/NATO Strategy

Introduction by Brigadier
Michael N. Harbottle

Foreword by Admiral
Gene R. La Rocque, USN (ret.)

Twelve NATO commanders—now retired, and thus free to speak the truth about the horrendous potential of nuclear arms—issue a powerful plea to the public at large to renounce these weapons of mass destruction and join the campaign for world peace. The “Generals for Peace” draw on their experience as *insiders* to the world of nuclear planning to demonstrate that current US/NATO strategy is no less than an invitation to global catastrophe. #862-0/\$6.95 pb; #447-1/\$15.00 cloth avail. Oct.

THE POLITICS OF URANIUM

Norman Moss

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Compiled by Charles Humana

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Letters

Come Together

I read Richard Healey’s article with great interest because I too have concluded that it is time the multitude of peace groups in our country joined together under some kind of umbrella. In fact, I have been working in just such a combined effort in Santa Monica, California—the Nuclear Information Center. [See page 12—Eds.]

If we are to be an effective voice it is time for all of us to offer viable and pragmatic suggestions which will lead our policies toward change and a safer world. Once we get past all the “territorial” haggling of the thousands of peace groups, we can move on to the real essence of what we are all about: cessation of the arms race and the ultimate elimination of live, wired nuclear weapons from the face of the earth.

—Lillian Laskin
Los Angeles, Ca.

Both Sides Now

I am heartened by the article on programs fostering improved relations between the Soviet and American people (“Citizens Back Detente From Below,” June ’84). I know the value of such exchanges from my own experience.

In December 1983 I participated in a two-week mathematics teachers’ tour of three Soviet cities, organized by the Citizen Exchange Council. We arrived in Moscow near the end of the Week of Action against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and were amazed by the level of peace activities. Newspapers carried stories and photographs of rallies in which millions of Soviet people throughout the country had participated. Gigantic electric signs proclaimed “Peace to the World!” In the lounge of our Leningrad hotel was a large

NUCLEAR TIMES editor Greg Mitchell was among four American journalists to be awarded an Hibakusha Travel Grant by the Hiroshima International Cultural Foundation. The grant, made possible by donations from some of the leading newspapers and broadcasters in Japan, is administered by the Foundation for International Understanding in Arlington, Massachusetts. Greg has recently returned from a three-week visit to Tokyo, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, where he took part in the August 6 and August 9 commemorations and interviewed scientists, doctors, peace activists and survivors of the atomic bombings. His reports will appear in future issues.

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TIMES**

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display in English: "We Vote for Peace," with photos and news clippings describing peace demonstrations and the signing of peace petitions by tens of millions of Soviet citizens. And I brought back a postcard with the slogan: "Eliminate the threat of war!" The stamp portrays peace marchers bearing signs in many languages.

Fear of the Russians is the mainstay of the Reagan administration's ever-spiraling arms buildup. There would be no justification for present U.S. military policies without it. It is a crucial task for members of the U.S. peace movement to inform their fellow Americans of the Soviet people's activities to counter the nuclear threat. The argument that such activities are invalid because they are approved or sponsored by the Soviet government does not hold water. Aren't we struggling to persuade *our* government to adopt a peace policy?

—Claudia Zaslavsky
New York, N.Y.

Talk To Me

It all seems so unfair that a junior high school student who has not lived a third of his life yet should feel uneasy about his future. The specific reason for the uneasiness of fourteen-year-olds such as myself, and of all the youth of this nation and of the world, is Reagan's battle for power in the world.

I have written to the president expressing my fears for the future. In response I have received letters from his director of correspondence explaining to me that the only way to peace is through a U.S. military advantage. Not once has a letter told me when the president will be ready to start talking. He has been building for four years (so have the Russians). When will I get a response telling me he is ready to talk?

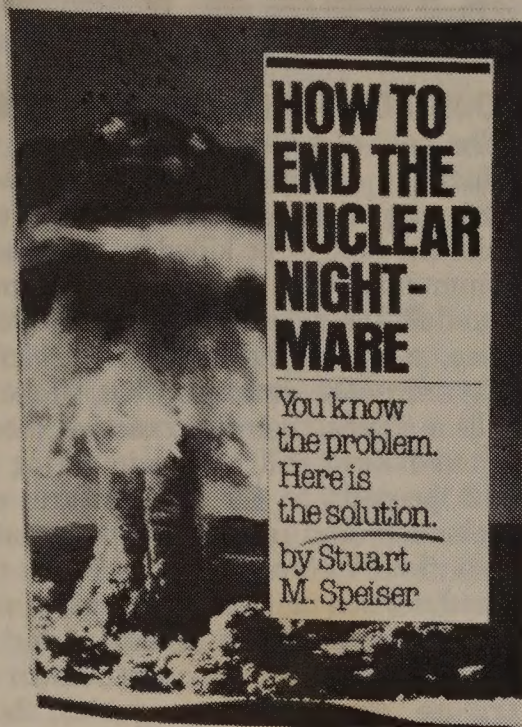
—William H. Kaiser
Massapequa, N.Y.

Caldicott Review

You have committed an offense in the slighting reference to Helen Caldicott and *Missile Envy* in your July issue. I most seriously recommend that you have someone with elevated comprehension and concern read the entire book thoughtfully and then write a just evaluation of the book and of Caldicott. The book has great potential as a corrective for the insane and greedy wrongs that are burdening mankind.

—Ralph A. MacGilvra
Wellesley, Ma.

Send Letters to the Editor to NUCLEAR TIMES, 298 Fifth Avenue, Room 512, New York, NY 10001



Stuart Speiser, a distinguished international lawyer, takes the nuclear arms dialogue in a totally new direction.

Of all of the accumulated tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, only one—the difference between capitalist and communist ideologies—*compels* us to be enemies. And ideology is the only difference that can be removed. Speiser outlines how this can be done.

The ideas contained in *How to End the Nuclear Nightmare* are so unusual and so important that The Council on International and Public Affairs is sponsoring a \$10,000 prize essay contest based on Speiser's concept.

The book is—
“...a plan that could undercut the whole basis of the Soviet-Western standoff, and simply dissolve the reasons for war.”

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“One of those rare books that look at the world's problems from a wide angle and charts basic changes.”

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by Judith B. Margolin

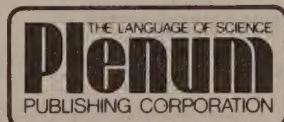
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Early Warnings

COUNTDOWN FOR GROUND ZERO?:

"The field of non-advocacy, nuclear war education groups is already crowded with organizations that should retire from the field or be killed by the funding community," says Roger Molander, founder and board member of Ground Zero, a non-partisan educational group that recently entered what Molander calls a "reflective and reactive mode." Ground Zero will not be initiating any new projects in the near future, says Molander, and plans have been put on hold for *Firebreaks-on-the-Air*, a televised version of its nuclear crisis simulation game originally scheduled for this fall. It will, however, continue to distribute its curriculum guides, books (such as *Nuclear War: What's In It For You?*) and games (including *Firebreaks*).

The board decided to limit Ground Zero's operations, Molander explains, because it had unusual difficulty raising money during the election year, when funders favor advocacy groups. Ground Zero's future, he says, depends on the "market" for its materials. Unless the board is satisfied with Ground Zero's ability to contribute to the nuclear war education "market," the group's holding pattern may be permanent. "I do not believe in keeping organizations going just to keep them going," says Molander, who currently serves as president of the Roosevelt Center on American Policy Studies. "I could beg subsistence money, but I don't like to do that."

SORRY YOU ASKED?: If a poll it commissioned can be believed, then LTV, which last year ranked 16th on the Pentagon's list of 100 top military contractors, must be a little bit worried. Earlier this year, LTV sponsored a survey of 504 "opinion leaders"—Fortune 500 executives, ed-

itors, elected officials, union leaders and academicians—on a variety of military and arms control issues. The results, which were released at the Democratic National Convention, are not encouraging for those who favor the Reagan Administration's military buildup. Seventy-six percent of those polled said the military budget is too high, and only 2 percent thought it was too low. Ninety-one percent favored a comprehensive test ban treaty, and 66 percent backed a nuclear freeze.

The opinion leaders were also asked whether they support specific weapons systems. Fifty-six percent opposed the MX missile, 60 percent were against the B-1 bomber, and 90 percent opposed nerve gas. As for the Midgetman, 37 percent opposed it, with 22 percent backing it and 41 percent undecided. Only one weapon system commanded majority support—the Trident II, backed by 54 percent and opposed by 31 percent. But LTV can breathe at least one small sigh of relief. The Stealth bomber, which LTV is helping to develop, was supported by 50 percent; thirty-three percent did not think it was a good idea. The survey neglected to mention the new anti-satellite (ASAT) weapon which LTV is manufacturing.

THE PLAY'S THE THING: What will Meryl Streep, Tony Randall, Edward Asner, Julie Christie, Jason Robards, E.G. Marshall, Jane Alexander, Karen Allen, Eli Wallach, and Martin Sheen be doing on the evening of October 14? All have agreed to perform in the world premiere of Pulitzer-prize winning playwright William Gibson's new two-person play *Handy Dandy: A Comedy, But . . .* Plans for the event include pairing up 12 stellar couples in locations across the



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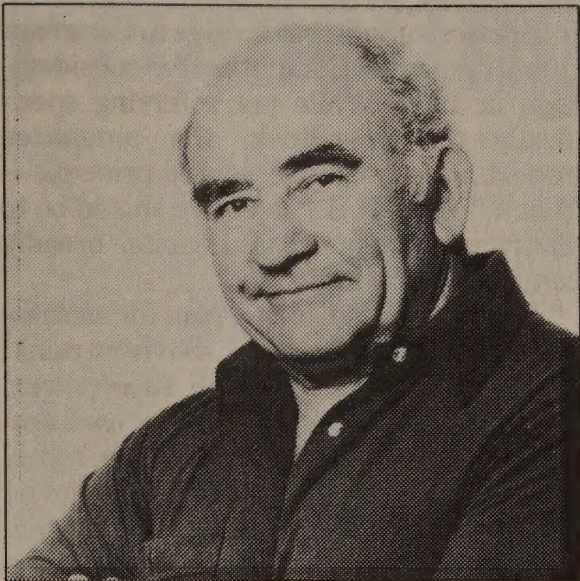
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Blips

Day One: Before Hiroshima and After, by Peter Wyden, to be published by Simon and Schuster in October, may be the next **anti-nuclear bestseller**—it's a Book of the Month Club main selection. *Day One* reconstructs the decision to drop the Bomb and investigates its effects Actor **Jamie Farr** has done a public service spot for atomic vets and reportedly has pressed for an *AfterMASH* show on the possible genetic effects of fallout The first **B-1B bomber** is scheduled to roll off Rockwell's assembly line on September 4 In *The Moral Life of Children*, a new book by Dr. Robert Coles, to be published next year, the leading child psychiatrist concludes that **fear of nuclear war** depends largely on class, with blue-collar families too concerned with their economic survival to worry much about the Bomb The Shalom Center of the Reconstructionist Rabbinical College, in Wyncote, Pennsylvania, is trying to use the week-long **Jewish holiday of Sukkot** in mid-October to encourage examination of the arms race in sermons, religious schools and congregational discussions Volume 2 in the *Nuclear Weapons Databook* series will look at the **weapons production industry** and is scheduled for publication around the first of the year.

United States, with proceeds from the performances going to the Freeze Campaign and the Women's Peace Initiative. Hundreds of college organizations, religious communities and freeze groups are planning simultaneous premieres of the



Asner: Freeze dramatics

play, which focuses on the ongoing relationship between a "civilly-disobedient" antinuclear nun and the judge who jails her.

By late July, bookings for the play had been made in Argentina, Bulgaria, Israel, Scotland, the Netherlands, England, Mexico, and West Germany. Playwright Arthur Miller was exploring the

possibility of staging the show in China. And Julie Christie promised to star in a London stage reading.

Margaret Brenman-Gibson, founder of the Women's Peace Initiative and wife of the playwright, calls the worldwide premiere of *Handy Dandy* "a unique event in human and theatrical history." Husband William contributed the play to the movement hoping that it will raise both "money and consciousness."

WE INTERRUPT THIS PROGRAM: If you had money to advertise your group's anti-nuclear stand, what would the ads say? A coalition of disarmament groups is turning to professionals to help answer that question, and the ads which result from the effort will be made available to interested groups. The Peace Media Project, as it is tentatively called, has targeted a budget of \$500,000 to produce non-partisan, educational advertisements about peace issues.

The organizers are developing ads by researching public opinion polls and talking with activists to find themes that the public finds important. So far, says Richard Pollock, who heads his own public relations firm and is managing the project, four broad concerns have emerged from the polling research: the increasing fear of war, an excessive military budget,

the possibility of greater US. involvement in Central America, and skepticism about "exotic" weapons, such as the proposed Star Wars system. Peter Fenn & Associates has been hired to compose the peace ads, which were test-released in August. "Peace Media," says Pollock, "will, for the first time, use sophisticated marketing and advertising techniques to promote 'war and peace' education." The print, radio, and television spots will be distributed primarily through the organizations participating in the project (which include the Council for a Livable World Education Fund, the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign and the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy). The ads will also be furnished to local groups at a nominal cost.

PROMISES, PROMISES: Williams International, which manufactures cruise missile engines in Walled Lake, Michigan, has for years been the site of demonstrations and blockades. Last year a state judge said enough's enough and placed an injunction on all direct action protests at the plant. Nonetheless, 10 protesters blockaded the corporate driveway in June, prompting James Thorburn, the circuit court judge who imposed the injunction, to mete out an unusual punishment. After finding the demonstrators guilty of civil contempt (for ignoring the

FROM THE UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS: 2 NEW VIDEOTAPES ON THE PERILS AND PROBLEMS OF A NEW ARMS RACE IN SPACE.

"Weapons in Space." An animated overview of space weapons issues narrated by "Darth Vader" James Earl Jones. 7 mins. Intended for general audiences.

"Weapons in Space: A National Teleconference." A 30-minute, edited version of the nationally televised UCS teleconference on space weapons. Featured speakers include Dr. Richard Garwin, Admiral Noel Gayler (USN-Ret.), Dr. Henry Kendall and Dr. Carl Sagan.

These thought-provoking programs are essential educational tools for all citizens concerned about an arms race in space. Both videotapes are available in VHS, Beta and ¾" format, from \$30. For prices and other information, please contact:

**UCS Publications, Department N, 26 Church Street
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court order), Thorburn sentenced five of them to "open-ended" imprisonment until they promised never to trespass at Williams again.

Charles Sims, a lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union, says the open-ended sentence is probably unlawful. "The only purpose of imprisonment is to alleviate a currently unlawful situation," Sims explains — not to force promises for legal actions in the future.

In response to what they view as a "dangerous precedent," the demonstrators staged an 11-day hunger strike. Their supporters complained the judge was forcing the protesters to deny their faith. "This strikes us as not unlike the challenge faced by the early Christians who were offered their freedom if they would consent to recognize the deity of Caesar," said a support letter signed by local bishops and other religious leaders.

An unexpected twist in the case occurred on July 16 when Williams successfully filed for the protesters' release, saying that they were no longer risks to the company. Why were five demonstrators who made clear that they would continue to trespass after their release now considered safe? Susan DeWinter, a member of the protesters' legal team, points out that press coverage of the case was "highly visible." But David Jolivet, a vice president at Williams, insists that "neither the press nor the hunger strike influenced our decision."

FBI STORY CONT'D: Last year, after NUCLEAR TIMES editor Greg Mitchell received a phone call from an FBI agent who suggested the two get together to talk about unspecified subjects, the magazine filed a Freedom of Information Act request for copies of its FBI files. Months later, when the request was finally filled, all that was released was the single-page letter to the FBI from the magazine's attorney, informing the agency that Mitchell would not meet with the agent. Thirty-three additional pages were reviewed but not released, with the FBI claiming that the information is classified "in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy" or because the information involves "intelligence sources or methods."

An appeal for all or portions of the 33 withheld pages was unsuccessful. But the letter denying the appeal revealed that NUCLEAR TIMES "is the subject of one Bureau and one New York Field Office main file." The letter also noted that the magazine "is alluded to briefly in two files, the subjects of which are other organizations or individuals."

Items for this section were contributed by David Corn, Jesse Mentken, Alex Miller and Eric Roth.

Blue-Prints

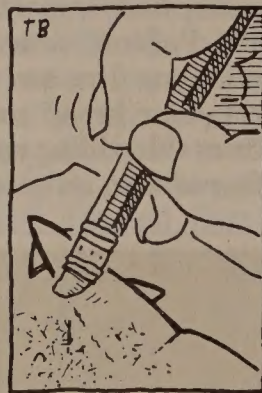
Studies, Proposals & Brainstorms



Stuart Speiser is not the first writer to declare that the best way to halt the nuclear arms race is to concentrate on improving U.S.-Soviet relations. Proposals to reduce nuclear weapons, he argues, "only make sense *after* we're friends." But in his book, *How to End the Nuclear Nightmare*, to be published in September by North River Press, the 61-year-old New York attorney goes beyond the current chill in superpower diplomacy to the root of the problem: economic ideology. U.S. capitalism and Soviet Marxism just don't mix, Speiser says, but he asserts that there is a way to curb the conflict and make the systems more compatible.

Speiser, who represented Ralph Nader in his successful lawsuit against General Motors in the 1960s, is the author of a legal text, the *Lawyers' Economic Handbook*, and is a member of the honorary board of editors of the *Journal of Post Keynesian Economics*. An avowed capitalist with a mixed reputation—"I've been called everything from a Communist to a Daddy Warbucks," he recently told me—Speiser insists that the plan that he calls "SuperStock" would diminish tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. It would also, he says, be the salvation of a capitalist system under which only 6 percent of all Americans own significant amounts of capital.

SuperStock was not conceived with the nuclear threat in mind, Speiser admits, but as a solution to a number of pressing economic problems—particularly inflationary government transfer payments, such as welfare and Social Security. Under the SuperStock plan, which Speiser describes as a "modification" of the work of several economic theorists, the top 2000 corporations, in exchange for tax breaks, would create a capital fund by pooling the stock with which they acquire new plants and equipment—amounting to roughly \$3 billion a year. This "SuperStock" would be made available to 50 million low- and middle-income households through long-term loans from the government. (Such loans, Speiser points out, are regularly granted to corporations.) Earnings on SuperStock would be



paid to the government until the debt was paid off, at which point they would go directly to the households. Speiser calculates that in 20 years SuperStock could place \$5 trillion of new capital in the hands of these people—perhaps \$10,000 to \$15,000 per person annually.

Speiser submitted the idea to Congress' Joint Economic Committee for consideration in 1976. While not referring specifically to SuperStock, the committee report advocates its essential principle—that a "basic [U.S.] objective should be to distribute newly created capital broadly among the population."

But how would such a plan for socializing capitalism defuse U.S.-Soviet strains? Speiser suggests that each superpower, to defend the weaknesses of its own economic system, manufactures ideological arguments against the other. The Soviet Union lashes out against the class inequities created by capitalism. The United States, fearing the disaffection of its growing numbers of "have nots" (and the appeal of socialism), whips up public apprehension of Soviet expansionism. In Speiser's analysis, such ideological responses to what is essentially an economic disjunction provide the political justifications for sustaining a nuclear arms race.

By making capitalism more humanitarian and efficient, Speiser argues, the United States would become more popular in the Third World, less afraid of the lure of socialism at home, and therefore more assured in its dealings with the Soviet Union. More confidence would create an opportunity to build trust through cooperative enterprise. Such cooperation, reasons Speiser, would help the Soviet economy, which would in turn eventually reduce the Soviet Union's reliance on the military as its prime superpower credential. Speiser theorizes that with changing superpower relations the perceived need for a military buildup in the United States would gradually dissipate; this would ultimately boost the U.S. economy.

One of the merits of SuperStock is that it can be carried out independently by the United States. Another is that it could gain support from conservatives, "who love the idea of creating 50 million new capitalists," Speiser says, laughing. Speiser admits that "the ideological fix" won't solve the whole problem, "but it can be a bridge."

To encourage further exploration along these lines, the Council on International and Public Affairs in New York is offering a \$10,000 prize for the best essay that builds upon this groundwork. The council is formally announcing the essay contest on September 11. For more information, contact the Council at 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

—Corinna Gardner

PEACE EDUCATION

Promoting Nuclear Literacy

(continued from front cover)

Part of the problem in assessing just who is teaching what to whom is the lack of agreement on the definition of nuclear education. "You have courses on nuclear war," says Gottlieb. "You have courses on arms control. You have peace studies. Some courses last a year, others a week." And many curricula are devised by teachers unaffiliated with any organization, making an accurate compilation even more difficult.

To help the public—and the movement—come to grips with the sheer bulk of nuclear war curricula produced within the last few years, some groups are starting to compile catalogs. UCAM, for example, has printed a summary of nearly a hundred of "the best" nuclear syllabi from campuses all over the country. The group also put together an information packet designed to help teachers hack their way through the red tape of curriculum committees and other obstacles to the inclusion of nuclear education classes in the schools.

With schools starting up again this month, nuclear education proponents are renewing their efforts to bring matters of war and peace into the schools. This fall's key nuclear education event will be the fourth annual Week of Education. In a nationally coordinated effort, antinuclear organizations across the country will arrange meetings, lectures, debates and school programs designed to disseminate information on nuclear questions. Though several of the sponsoring groups, like UCAM and Students and Teachers Organized To Prevent Nuclear War (STOP Nuclear War), primarily serve students and educators, many of the programs are intended to reach the general public as well.

On October 16, the Union of Concerned Scientists once again will kick-off the Week of Education with a nationally broadcast teleconference—"Breaking the Nuclear Stalemate." (See *Calendar*, pg. 22.) UCS program manager Kathleen Farhi says that UCS hopes to air the three-hour program at 2000 sites—twice as many as last year, when Admiral Noel Gaylor, Richard Garwin and Carl Sagan discussed "Weapons in Space." "We'll provide a wide spectrum of opinions," Farhi notes, "including conservatives and middle-of-the-roaders. We want people to come away from the program

and the week with the sense that there is the possibility of a solution to the nuclear arms race, and that there are a number of ideas on the table that are good and interesting." Besides airing the telecon-

UCAM hopes to follow the teleconference with a series of debates on national security issues between local congressional candidates and between representatives of the presidential candidates.



School's Open: Learning about the Bomb and the roots of conflict

ference, UCS will provide speakers, posters, literature and an organizer's manual for the Week of Education to its 2000 contacts nationwide.

UCAM also plans to capitalize on the Week of Education to spur an examination of nuclear issues on the nation's college campuses. UCAM field director Phil Antweiler says his group expects to hook up several hundred schools with the teleconference. Playing off the theme of "Breaking the Nuclear Stalemate,"

Other antinuclear groups—notably the Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control, STOP Nuclear War, and Physicians for Social Responsibility—will use the UCS teleconference to stimulate various activities among their local chapters during the week.

Like the Week of Education, the November elections have spawned a number of nuclear education projects. In a significant act of cooperation with a broad-based, mainstream organization,

Wrap-Up

In preparation for the deployment of the **MX missile**, the initial construction work on the roads and utilities at Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming began this summer Eight antinuclear activists known as the **Pershing Plowshares** were sentenced in Orlando, Florida, on July 26 to three years in federal prison for breaking into the Martin Marietta plant there and damaging Pershing 2 missile components. They also faced state charges. The **Griffiss Plowshares** were sentenced to two to three years each on July 16 in Syracuse, New York Administration officials have admitted that they de-emphasized the "**Star Wars**" budget during this election year but will redouble their efforts—and double budget requests—if Reagan is returned to office The Los Angeles Clerk of Records announced that the **Jobs with Peace Initiative** has successfully achieved ballot status, the first local referendum to qualify in the city since 1939 A survey of 17,000 American women in 23 states carried out by the **Women's International League for Peace and Freedom** revealed that 59 percent favor a decrease in military spending and 78 percent back the freeze Earlier this summer, the **U.S. Air Force** notified the Department of Defense that it wanted to reduce its 1986 budget for strategic nuclear weapons and forego a new advanced cruise missile program. The DoD did not support this move.

NUCLEAR PACIFISM 'JUST WAR' THINKING TODAY

by Edward J. Laarman
University of Notre Dame

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Educators for Social Responsibility (ESR) has worked with the League of Women Voters, which has recently adopted several antinuclear resolutions, to develop an election supplement for teachers. The age-adjusted material will be used in classrooms to clarify for students just what is going on in the dozens of congressional and local debates on national security sponsored by the League of Women Voters this fall.

Though current activities like the Week of Education and the election-related activities play an important role in nuclear education, there are many long-range campaigns being initiated in an effort to keep nuclear issues before students on a regular basis. Perhaps one of the most significant developments in this area is the adoption of a resolution on nuclear education at the Parent Teacher Association's national convention in June. Though no action will be taken until the national board of the PTA transforms the resolution into concrete measures—like studying and recommending curricula for adoption—the resolution asserts that the national PTA will "lend its full and active support" to the teaching of nuclear issues in the schools. This means that many of the PTA's 5,300,000 members will be exposed to the merits of nuclear education, which could create quite a trickle-down effect.

Parallel to the nuclear education movement, and in ways part of it, is a much smaller and less cohesive effort—sometimes referred to as peace education—which examines the basic foundations of conflict. Like nuclear education, it re-emerges when school opens in the fall, but unlike nuclear education, its reappearance goes largely unnoticed, unmarked by fanfare or eye-catching events.

However, in the long run, peace education may prove to be as important as nuclear education. But putting the idealistic notions of peace education into effect isn't easy. The method so far has been to develop curricula or sections of curricula that avoid discussion of MIRV's or nuclear winter and instead examine more basic questions about the roots of conflict. One curriculum called *Learning Peace* asks students to think of ways in which nations cooperate and then to speculate on how such cooperation can be extended. In ESR's *Decision Making in A Nuclear Age*, children use the jingoistic lyrics of a song about the battle of the Alamo as a departure point for an examination of the interplay between patriotism and war. Other curricula, particularly those designed for elementary schools, delve even deeper into the

heart of the matter, approaching the subjects of violence and strife on an individual level. *Peace Is In Our Hands*, for example, looks at how playground fights begin and how they might be resolved without using fists. It also brings up the subject of fear and how it can affect behavior.

ESR is the mainstay in producing and gaining acceptance for such curricula, and presently hopes to make a significant contribution to the field with a curriculum called *Participation*, due to come out this month. *Participation* attempts to address the fatalism that is rampant among many schoolchildren, according to Shelley Berman, director of the Boston area chapter of ESR, and show how they can gain some control over their lives and their society. "It's the third step in the process," he adds. "The first was an awareness of nuclear issues. The second was an examination of just what peace is—and how to maintain it. And now we're concentrating on action." The units will show kids that they can get involved—whether it be third graders organizing a bake sale or high school sophomores working with a local politician. "We aim," Berman says, "to simply give kids back their faith."

—Robert Devine

Robert Devine is a free-lance writer based in Denver, Colorado.

ECONOMIC CONVERSION

Hard Hats And "Peaceniks" Unite

The International Economic Conversion Conference, which drew 750 participants from 41 states and 13 countries to Boston in June, has sparked further work aimed at promoting the notion that plants manufacturing military products can be converted to more peaceful purposes. With more than 250 members from 49 different unions attending, the conference also marked a coming together of peace and labor movement activists. A representative of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union noted, "For the first time, I saw people who've been holding vigils outside the defense contractors' gates meeting with workers from inside the same factories. The peaceniks weren't telling workers how bad they are because they build weapons. They were asking how they could help them."

After the conference, Bill Niven, the director of the Greater London Conversion Council (and who attended the con-

ference), met with members of the Philadelphia Jobs with Peace Campaign, city officials, and shipyard workers to discuss the possibility of setting up a municipal conversion council in Philadelphia similar to the one in London. This council would explore alternative uses for military plants and factories in economic trouble. Niven also travelled to Charleston, South Carolina, where he assisted workers at a General Electric plant—where components for nuclear reactors



are manufactured—in forming a committee to come up with alternative production options for the plant. And the conference spurred the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO to initiate plans for its own conversion conference.

"The antinuclear movement has done a good job of alerting people to the perils of nuclear war," says conference director Suzanne Gordon, "but there are also overriding economic realities."

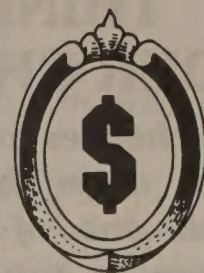
A number of local groups, such as the South Shore Conversion Project in Hingham, Massachusetts, and the Atomic Reclamation and Conversion Project in Piketon, Ohio, have been in operation for some time. The Center for Economic Conversion, formerly the Mid-Peninsula Conversion Project, in Mountain View, California, has established a national conversion clearinghouse and will provide technical resources for conversion work to interested groups. The sponsor of the conference, the International Economic Conversion Information Exchange, based in Cambridge, Massachusetts, will help groups in different countries share information on conversion work.

Some conversion activists are now working to build support for two conversion bills in Congress, one sponsored by Representative Ted Weiss of New York, and another by Representative Nicholas Mavroules of Massachusetts.

Conference organizers are already planning another meeting, probably in England, for next year. "Work on conversion issues is really just beginning here," Gordon maintains, "but in Europe there is a lot of concrete experience we can learn from."

—John Trinkl

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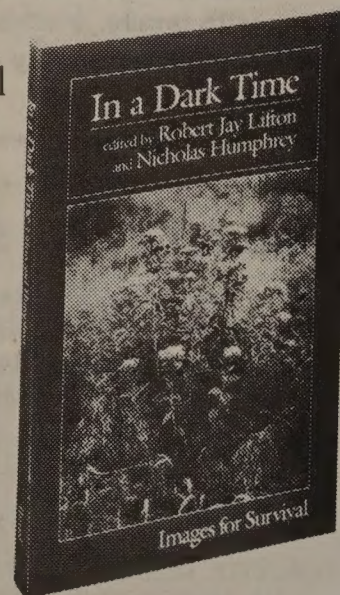
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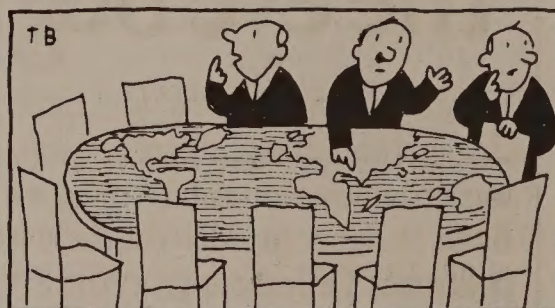


END Conference Wrap-Up

• The **Third Conference on European Nuclear Disarmament**, held in Perugia, Italy, July 17-21, was the broadest ranging European peace convention yet. For the first time, delegates from Western Europe were joined by representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries' official peace committees, as well as activists from the United States, Central America and the Pacific. The main topics on the agenda were priorities for future campaigns, peace and security in the Mediterranean and East-West relations.

Under the first heading, delegates discussed the "freeze and withdrawal" proposal to combine a worldwide freeze on the production and testing of nuclear weapons with an agreement to withdraw all nuclear weapons from foreign territory. They also considered alternative security plans for Europe that would orient conventional forces toward defense only.

The sessions on Mediterranean security focused largely on Middle East problems, especially on interventionist policies in the region. There was also discussion of the tensions between Greece and its NATO neighbor, Turkey, where 23 peace leaders are still behind bars.



But the convention's most controversial aspect—and the only one that attracted the attention of *The New York Times*—was the discussion of East-West relations. The convention's organizers had invited the official Eastern European peace committees, even though members of those countries' independent peace groups were not allowed by their governments to attend. According to an American delegate, tensions over the suppression of unofficial peace work ran high. Some Westerners showed their anger by demonstrating with bandanas tied tightly across their mouths like gags and by keeping a row of seats empty in the convention hall for "absent friends." The Soviet delegation accused them of "provocation in Cold-War style" and

"primitive anti-Communism."

A leading organizer of the Czech peace and human rights group Charter 77, Ladislav Lis, was recently given yet another prison sentence of three months in a labor camp for violating a minor clause of his parole agreement. But despite its difficulties, Charter 77 did make its voice heard at the END convention through an open letter. The letter stressed that "peace and democracy are indivisible" and that the Cold War can only be ended by a "democratic coalition expressing the authentic wishes of the inhabitants of Europe." But it also reached out to the Czech Peace Committee, looking forward to when peace meetings will be held "freely and without police presence but the the participation of the official Czechoslovak side."

• The **West German Green Party's** decision to oust Petra Kelly from its parliamentary *fraktion* because of her overly independent working methods and alleged thirst for publicity triggered a frisson of gossip in the media. But the Greens' internal problems have made no dent on their popularity, judging by the seven first-time seats they won in the European Parliament elections in June.

• As the dust settles after the **Dutch** parliament's vote to postpone its decision on cruise missile deployment, the peace movement remains disappointed. The postponement, says IKV, the Interchurch Peace Council, will probably lead directly to the deployment, especially since the parliament has appeared to halt the program only if the Soviets stop deploying SS-20 missiles. IKV had hoped for an outright rejection of the missiles.

• Neutral since 1955, **Austria** has very limited armed forces deployed in a strictly defensive way. But it is still threatened by nuclear weapons stationed by both superpowers in its neighboring states. Austrian peace activists are beginning to organize around the idea of a nuclear free zone in Central Europe, with their country at its center. Demonstrations promoting the plan have already been held near the Italian and Hungarian borders with support from Italian and West German activists, and more actions are planned for the fall.

• **New Zealand's** new Labor prime minister, David Lange, is bound by his party's pledge to make the country a nuclear free zone. His election has obviously distressed Secretary of State George Schultz, who claims that Soviet military activity is increasing in the Pacific and that the solidarity of the Anzus pact between the United States, Australia and New Zealand is an essential deterrent. Under Labor policy, U.S. nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships will no longer be able to sail in New Zealand's waters.

—Maria Margaronis

Ideas That Work



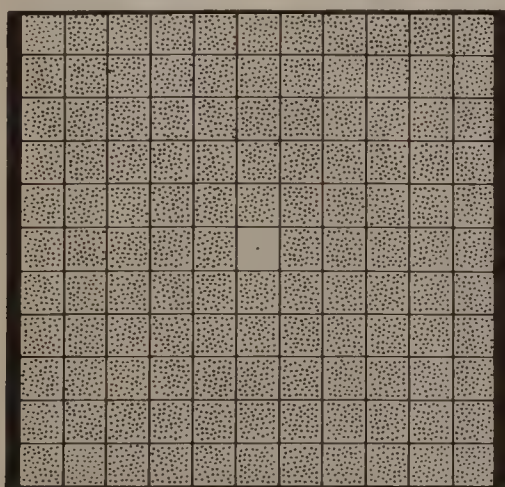
Thanks to a group of Bay Area artists, San Francisco was papered with hundreds of reminders of the nuclear arms race during the month of July. Over 320 of the city's Muni buses carried two of the charts pictured below; 20 of them also displayed exterior posters. The charts adorned 20 illuminated taxi tops, and 110 BART subway cars. A 12-by-25-foot banner of the chart hung from a building facing the Moscone Center for the duration of the Democratic convention. And 10 billboards in the Berkeley and Oakland areas each exhibited the 5300 black dots which represent today's world nuclear arsenal. (Organizers tried to rent billboard space in San Francisco, but, explains one, "we couldn't compete with Marlboro cigarettes.")

The month-long project, undertaken by Bay Area Artists for Nuclear Sanity, cost \$19,000 to pull off—that's including the printing cost for the poster, rental space on buses, subway cars, taxis and billboards, and a kick-off rally.

"We chose to center our campaign around this chart because it struck us as a terribly powerful visual image," says Jerry Carlin, a painter who is chairman of the artists' group. Carlin originally saw the chart in an ad placed by Harold Willens in *The New York Times*. "It packs in a great deal of sophisticated information," he says, "and it doesn't tell you to 'do this' or 'vote for that'."

The group of 20 core members began soliciting funds from hundreds of friends, relatives and colleagues for the project in March and received an additional \$5000 foundation grant. The artists worked closely with the Winston Network, an advertising agency that handles transit ads in San Francisco and other cities.

Carlin reports that while there was



Center dot: Total firepower of WW II
The rest: Today's nuclear arsenal

little negative reaction to the ads, there were a few disgruntled taxi drivers cruising the streets of San Francisco for awhile. "Once I saw a cab with the chart on it," Carlin says, "so I rushed across the street to ask him, 'aren't you glad you have this on your cab?' He said something like 'to hell with the Russians.'"

Carlin's group worked with organizations in Dallas to get the posters on 100 buses there for the Republican convention. And they're helping artists in Boston with a similar transit campaign. "Bus ads are the cheapest kind of advertising," Carlin says. "And you know—when you cover most of a city's fleet with these charts—that you're getting the message to a lot of people." For an information packet on how to mount a similar campaign in your city, contact Carlin at 981 Creston Rd, Berkeley, CA 94708 (415) 524-7774.

* * *

In Maine, the chart (recognition should go to Jim Geier and Sharyl Green, who originally devised the graphic in 1981) was the centerpiece for a newspaper ad signature campaign that garnered \$5000 for the Maine Freeze Campaign. Over 1600 people—including the governor of the state—contributed \$12,500 to sponsor the ads (consisting of the chart, additional information about the arms race, and 1611 names of the sponsors), which ran for one day in Maine's two statewide papers in May.

"We needed 750 people to contribute \$8 each in order to run the ads," says Enid Sharp, who helped run the campaign. "The response was double what we expected. We got so many names that we had to go over the one-page spread we planned for in both papers."

As a result of the enthusiastic response to the ad, Sharp reports, a Maine Freeze Campaign membership drive is underway. "We saw that our support was out there and that the climate was right for it," Sharp says. The project was useful in several other areas as well. "It was viewed as a way of *doing* some thing," Sharp says. "For the thousands of freeze supporters who haven't yet found a way to speak up, this is it." And for those who are already active in freeze work, the ad gives them public visibility. "It also demonstrates to public officials that we're strong, we're numerous, we're organized, and collectively, we have resources," Sharp adds.

This is a project, Sharp warns, that should only be undertaken by groups with a strong organizational base. If yours fits the bill, and you'd like more information, contact Sharp through the Maine Freeze Campaign, PO Box 3842, Portland, ME 04104 (207) 772-0680.

—Renata Rizzo

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Unified Movement: Out of Step?

Even a hot election campaign has not eclipsed the growing debate over new directions for the antinuclear/peace movement. From Capitol Hill to grassroots communities, activists are discussing new political objectives and new structures (such as a national "federation") that would improve communication and collaboration. *NUCLEAR TIMES* has been airing fresh arguments for the past four months, and we have just sent a survey to a sample of 200 movement groups. (We will report the results next issue.) Several leaders, on the local and national level, indicate that dramatic new moves may be made starting shortly after the November elections. Some organizers point to the Freeze Campaign's

national convention in early December as a key gathering. At this convention—which is attended by hundreds of representatives from freeze and "mainstream" groups—many delegates are expected to press the "unity" issue and propose a detailed agenda for the movement as a whole. The Freeze Campaign itself may address two important questions: Should the Campaign become a membership organization (a move that would probably have to occur before the Campaign

could combine forces with other membership groups)? And, with the elections over, what should be done with the Freeze Voter '84 PAC? It's too early to say for sure, but it's likely that, at least for the mainstream movement, the December convention may be a watershed event.

Meanwhile, the unity debate continues in *NUCLEAR TIMES*. This month we present two different contributions. In the first, Howard Ehrlich speaks for many of those unconvinced by arguments for a federation and centralization. In the second, *NUCLEAR TIMES*' Renata Rizzo reports on how some groups are already experimenting with new models for collaboration, on the local level.

—Greg Mitchell

THE KEHLER PARADOX

Randy Kehler has issued a paradoxical call for unity among peace organizations. The paradox is that if this freeze-centered call were acted upon, it would most likely disrupt the peace movement.

Like many peace activists, I do not believe that the freeze is "an essential first step toward disarmament." More than that, I believe that the Freeze Campaign may be counterproductive in that it misdirects people into believing that (a) the freeze is a step toward peace, and (b) such a step is best taken through the formal channels of government.

I have seen Randy Kehler's confused call for a "common voice" before. It has been issued periodically—under different names—in the 1950's civil rights movement, in the 1960's antiwar and New Left movements, and in the 1970's "no nukes" movement. These calls have all had in common a push for power, a belief that power resides in a unified mass movement, and the conviction that the writer's movement was central. Kehler's statement follows the pattern. But there are some noteworthy flaws in that his unique call for a "common voice":

- Confuses a "freeze" with disarmament.
- Confuses groups such as "The Freeze" with groups organized more broadly for peace and social justice.

Howard Ehrlich of Baltimore, Maryland, is co-producer of the Great Atlantic Radio Conspiracy.



- Fails to recognize that many peace groups do have a broad social agenda.

- Fails to recognize that there are genuine value conflicts that pervade the peace movement.

- Shows he does not understand that the strength of movements for peace and justice is based on their proliferation through groups and neighborhoods, through towns and cities.

- Shows he does not understand that "decentralization" is for many of us a philosophical commitment to smaller, personalized, collectively-managed institutions, and not a tactic of organizing.

- Indicates he has not learned that centralized organizations acting out "integrated field strategies" are far more vulnerable to internal disruption, as well as to government repression, than a network of autonomous groups.

- Indicates he has not learned that a movement built on a centralized model of a large-scale national organization creating mass-media spectacles—and working within the ground rules of this political economy—is precisely the kind of movement that many of us reject.

We will not have "peace" unless we can change the fundamental structures of society that produce war. Peace has to be understood as a process, and, as such, the way in which we work at creating a peaceable society is of critical importance. Tinkering with the society through its institutions and hierarchical structures will accomplish little. If we need a freeze, it ought to be on old forms of political organizing.

—Howard Ehrlich

THE SANTA MONICA MODEL

In a letter to *NUCLEAR TIMES* last month, Heidi Granholm of Palouse SANE in Pullman, Washington, took exception to Randy Kehler's call for a national federation. "Let's start on the regional level," Granholm said. Even some movement leaders who favor the federation approach feel that a national conference to establish such an organization may be premature. They suggest that a series of regional conferences be held after the November elections as a prelude to a national gathering. Already groups are starting to strengthen, or establish, regional ties. But how is that process going? It's an important question, for if groups and individuals cannot work together on the regional level, there is little hope that any national federation has a chance for success.

One local model for "unity" building can be found in Santa Monica, California, where for the past three months six antinuclear organizations—Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR), Hollywood SANE, Educators for Social Respon-



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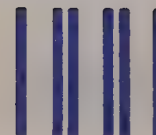
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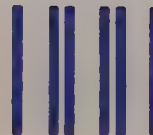
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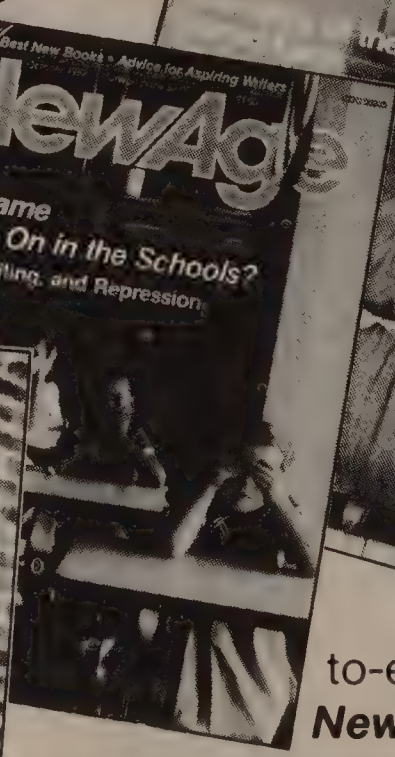
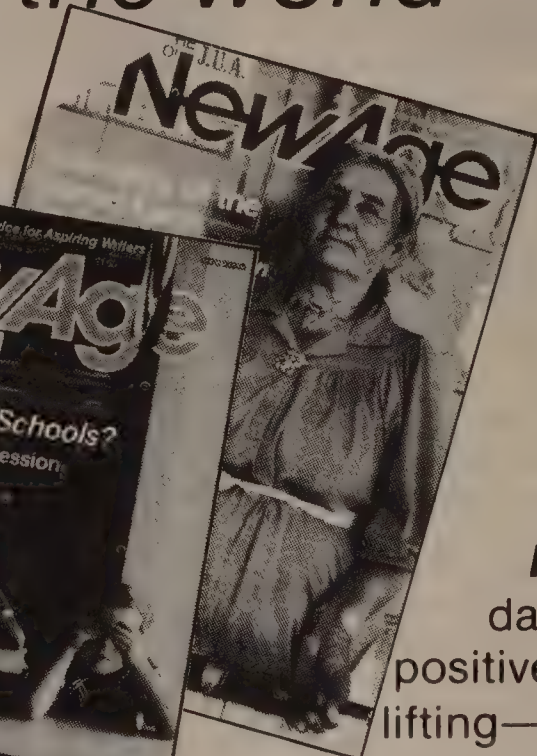
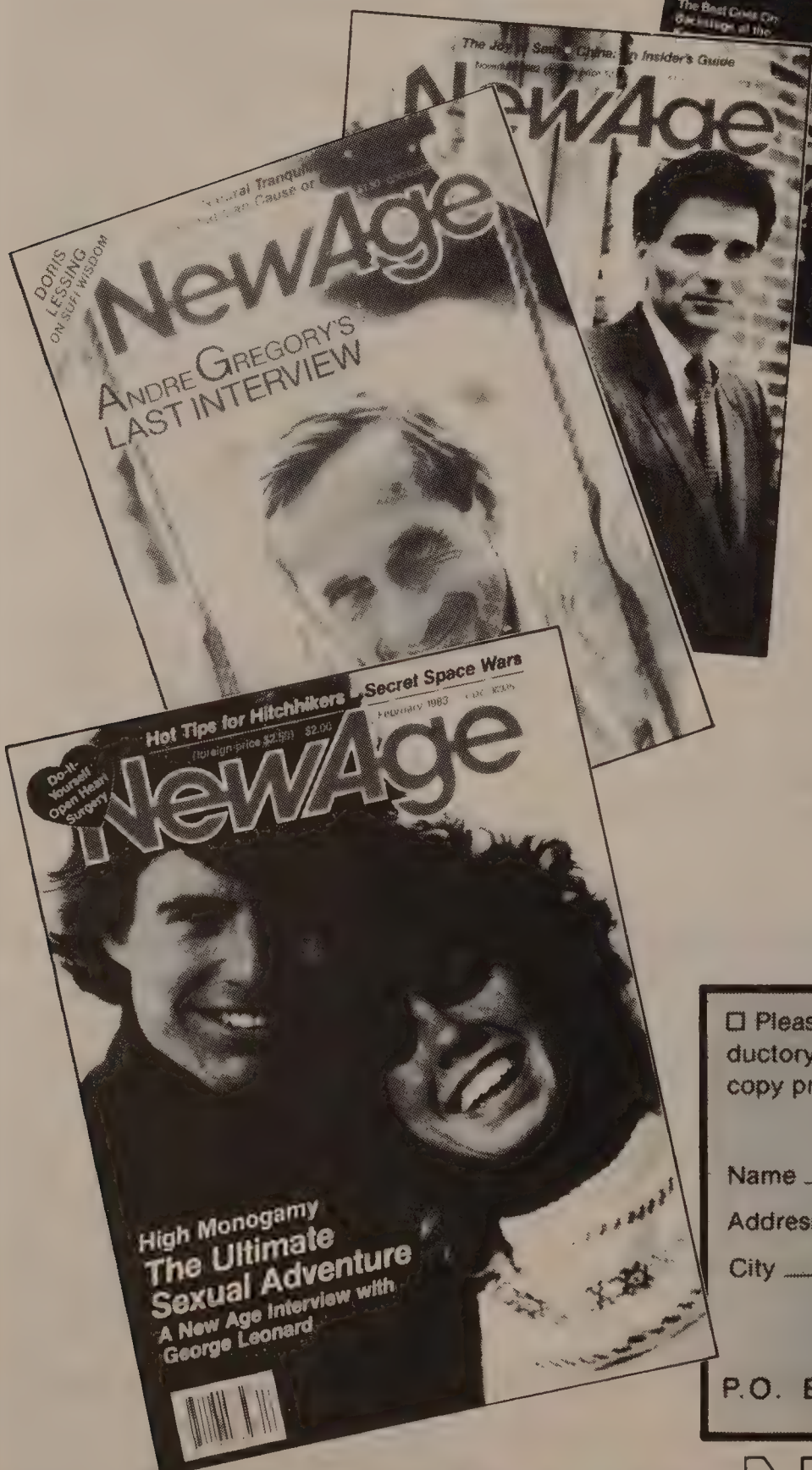
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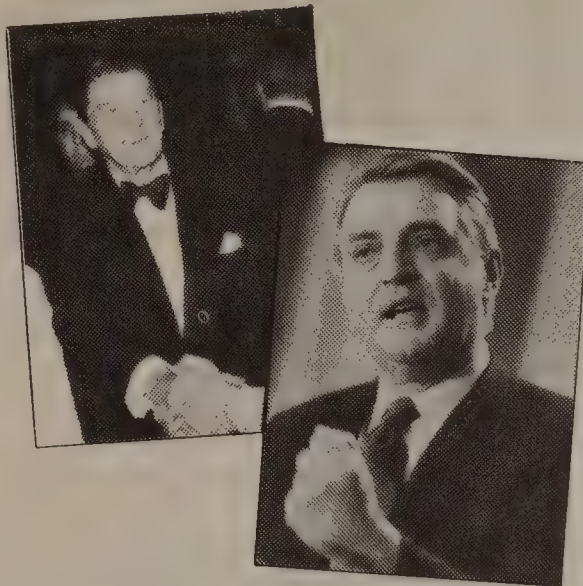
Movement Hits Final Stretch

With the primary season long gone and the presidential campaign about to hit the final stretch, what role is the antinuclear weapons movement playing in the election? The predictions made by many leading activists earlier this year—that arms control would dominate the presidential campaign—have not proven completely true. But as the movement prepares for the final onslaught of electoral activities—the canvassing, the voter registration and education, the get-out-the-vote drives—there are some tangible signs of the influence it has already been able to wield.

One of the more visible indications of the movement's influence to date can be found in the party platform adopted by the Democrats at their convention in July. The minority planks backed by Jesse Jackson, which advocated adoption of a no-first-use policy and reductions in military spending, were soundly rejected. But the arms control plank accepted by the party calls for a Democratic president "to initiate temporary, verifiable, and mutual moratoria" on the testing of underground nuclear weapons, space weapons, new strategic missiles and certain cruise missiles, as well as on the deployment of new strategic missiles and space weapons. And this is all to start on Inauguration Day and be presented as a challenge to the Soviets. "These steps," the platform reads, "should lead promptly to the negotiation of a comprehensive, mutual and verifiable freeze." (The Republicans did not release their platform until August 20.) During the drafting process, Senator Alan Cranston, his staff, and members of the Peace Roundtable worked with representatives of the Democratic candidates to compose this set of proposals, which Bill Curry, executive director of Freeze Voter, '84, terms, "the strongest arms control plank ever adopted by a major political party since the dawn of the Atomic Age."

But how important is a party platform? Curry says with enthusiasm that the presidential quick freeze is "now a point of consensus in the Democratic Party." But Representative Sam Stratton, a

Democrat and die-hard hawk from New York, told NUCLEAR TIMES he is not troubled by the arms control plank. "No one pays much attention to platforms," he adds. Indeed, during and immediately after the convention, Walter Mondale declined to campaign on the details of the arms control plank, though he has raised the freeze as a campaign issue.



The showdown approaches: Will the election be a freeze referendum?

Mondale may not have to be any more specific. Shortly after the Democratic convention, he was endorsed by the board of Freeze Voter, which prepared to launch "a full-fledged, all-out campaign to defeat Ronald Reagan and elect Mondale," according to staffer Katherine Magraw. This campaign will concentrate on nine key presidential states—California, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Texas—where Freeze Voter will use lists of freeze supporters identified by previous canvasses to lobby swing voters, find volunteers and get out the vote. (NUCLEAR TIMES does not and cannot take positions on electoral contests.)

While not many peace and antinuclear groups can officially endorse candidates, some activists are privately working for Mondale. Margaret Brenman-Gibson, founder of Women's Peace Initiative, reports that many of the participants in her group, motivated by the selection

and nomination of Geraldine Ferraro for vice president, have decided to work actively for the Democratic ticket this fall.

But at the same time, while they are supporting him, some movement leaders are trying to lobby Mondale to take a more forthright position on the arms control plank. Karen Mulhauser, the executive director of Citizens Against Nuclear War, notes that some groups plan to publicize the national security portions of both the Democratic and Republican platforms in order to outline the differences between the parties, as well as to keep pressure on Mondale. "There is some concern that there may be some placating of the peace movement," reports one movement leader. The game plan is to try to convince Mondale to campaign on the actual provisions of the arms control plank, especially the proposed moratoria.

By no means are all antinuclear activists eager to be counted in the Mondale camp. Representative Ronald Dellums of California speaks for a wing of the movement when he says he is working for the defeat of Ronald Reagan but is less than enthralled with Mondale and the Democratic Party's call for real increases in the military budget and rejection of a no-first-use declaration.

Nevertheless, many movement leaders have pointed to this election as a referendum on arms control. Curry calls it "the final referendum on the freeze." Billing it as such certainly raises the stakes for the movement. But Cranston, who based his unsuccessful presidential bid on the freeze, maintains that the economy is still the "number one issue" in this election. "The number two issue," he adds, "is war and peace in the nuclear age." And Representative Paul Simon, who is running for the Senate in Illinois with the help of antinuclear PACs, says that "restraining the arms race" can be a "powerful issue, but it's not the big issue in the minds of the electorate." With roughly two months to go, it remains to be seen if the movement can push the arms control issue—"it's there, but below the surface," says Simon—to centerstage.

—David Corn

Disarming Senate campaigns?

Candidates Face Off On Arms

With 17 Republicans and 12 Democrats up for reelection and four open seats to be filled in the Senate, there remains the possibility—though not a large one—of a reconstituted Senate in 1985. Overall, the incumbent Democrats are probably more secure than their Republican peers. But with the GOP currently enjoying a 55-45 member majority, wresting control of the body will prove a substantial feat for the Democrats.

Here are some of the Senate races that leaders of both parties and PACs concerned with military and nuclear issues view as important from an arms control perspective. These are also races which have attracted the attention of local peace activists. (NUCLEAR TIMES takes no position on electoral contests).

IOWA: Incumbent Roger Jepsen, a Republican who sits on the Armed Services Committee, ousted Dick Clark, a Democrat, in 1978. He now faces a strong challenge from Representative Tom Harkin, a Democrat from the southwestern corner of the state. Jepsen supports virtually every aspect of President Reagan's military buildup (with the exception of the neutron bomb). Harkin, who sits on the board of SANE, advocates a quick freeze and opposes the B-1 bomber and the MX, Trident II and Pershing 2 missiles. According to a campaign aide, Harkin expects to turn the differences between the two candidates on military policy into a key campaign issue. In particular, Harkin notes how budget deficits, caused in part by rising military expenditures, lead to higher interest rates that stifle agricultural production in Iowa.

Polls give Harkin a 10 to 16 point edge, and he was already in the lead when two Iowa radio stations revealed that Jepsen, a Moral Majority favorite, had signed a membership application for a health spa in 1977 that was shut down two months later as a house of prostitution. But the Harkin campaign sees the survey results as overly optimistic. "In 1978, polls showed Clark going into the election leading by 16 points," recalls one staffer.

ILLINOIS: Senator Charles Percy, a moderate Republican, is up against Representative Paul Simon, a Democrat, who, with his bow tie and glasses, projects a professorial air. As chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, Percy has helped to derail the freeze in the Senate. Simon has highlighted his support of the freeze. The two also differ on the MX missile,

with Percy supporting and Simon opposing it. Simon has criticized Percy for failing to use his committee post to encourage better U.S.-Soviet ties. (Percy, however, showed sensitivity to this issue when, with Senator Howard Baker Jr., he urged Reagan to meet with Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko).



Harkin (l.) goes after Jepsen in Iowa

Percy has some vulnerabilities. He won his 1978 election only after apologizing to voters for ignoring state interests. He has been criticized by members of his own party for political opportunism. And several New Right leaders have targeted him for defeat, possibly because Percy's defeat could pave the way for Jesse Helms to take over the reins of the Foreign Relations Committee (if Helms wins a tough reelection fight against North Carolina Governor James Hunt). As of July, polls showed a dead even race.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: In 1978, Senator Gordon Humphrey, a Republican, squeaked past incumbent Thomas McIntyre to pull the senatorial upset of that year, with the help of the New Right. A member of the Armed Services Committee and a supporter of Reagan's military programs (except for the MX), Humphrey is challenged this year by Representative Norman D'Amours, a popular Democrat from the southeastern part of the state. Earlier this year, Humphrey called for a freeze on all federal spending—military and social—for fiscal year 1985. D'Amours, a freeze supporter and MX opponent, has tried to point out that Humphrey's call contradicts his vote against the freeze in 1983.

But the freeze and military issues are not likely to dominate this race. Jim Murphy, campaign manager for Humphrey, notes that the senator is attacking D'Amours for favoring increased military spending and higher taxes. And the arch-conservative *Union Leader*, which supports Humphrey, has portrayed

D'Amours as a puppet of House Speaker Tip O'Neill and stereotyped him as a big-spending liberal. Murphy cites polls that give Humphrey a seven- or eight-point lead, while a campaign aide for D'Amours quotes one poll that claims the race is "virtually neck and neck."

TEXAS: "Landslide Lloyd"—that's the nickname that State Senator Lloyd Doggett earned after gaining a spot in the Democratic run-off primary by just 1000 votes and then winning the run-off by 1300 votes. Doggett is going up against Representative Phil Gramm, a Boll Weevil Democrat who switched to the Republican Party in 1983. The two are vying for the seat being vacated by Senator John Tower, the powerful Republican chair of the Armed Services Committee. Gramm is an ardent supporter of Reagan's military program, and he has been a House leader for Reaganomics. Doggett, who supports the freeze and opposes the MX missile and B-1 bomber, has brought together a coalition of peace activists, environmentalists, union leaders and minorities.

Though foreign and military policy issues—particularly U.S. intervention in Central America—are expected to play a part in the campaign, the contest may turn into a referendum on Reaganomics. A Doggett campaign aide asserts, "No other close race has such a clear-cut choice." And it could affect the outcome of the presidential contest. "Texas has a tradition of not working on the coattails system," says Jim Marston, Doggett's deputy campaign manager, "instead, the voters push up from the bottom of the ballot." After the run-off, Doggett's campaign conceded a slight edge to Gramm, but now it maintains the race is a toss-up. This will be a tight contest and probably the closest-watched Senate battle of the year.



Mitchell (l.) and Cohen: A freeze fight

MAINE: In this state's Senate contest, the freeze is likely to draw more attention than in most other Senate races. Senator William Cohen, a Republican who sits on the Armed Services Committee, is "one of the prime architects of the freeze's demise—the build-down proposal," ac-

Contests stress weapons issues

Arms Control: Key To House?

Conventional political wisdom states that as one moves down the line from the presidential election to Senate contests to races for the House of Representatives, issues of foreign and military policy—such as arms control—become less important in political campaigns. Nevertheless, as in the Senate, there are a number of House contests that are considered by political observers and PACs representing different sides of the nuclear debate to be significant from an arms control viewpoint. Here is a sampling of some of these races. (NUCLEAR TIMES takes no position on electoral contests.)

Several House members who have taken strong stands on arms control issues face tough challenges in the fall—and not necessarily from candidates who oppose these stands. For instance, Representative Edward Markey of Massachusetts, the most visible freeze advocate in the House, has a closer battle in the September 18 Democratic primary than he might have anticipated. His opponent, former state senator Sam Rotondi, maintains he will continue to vote like Markey on arms control issues if he is elected. Earlier this year, Markey announced he would run for the seat being vacated by Senator Paul Tsongas but then retreated, deciding instead to run for reelection to the House. This about-face was not free of political fallout, and his campaign manager admits that “polls show that there’s more of a race than we would like.” Rotondi’s campaign manager cites a July survey giving Markey an 18 point lead, but he notes Markey had a 35 point edge in May. It is expected that the winner of the primary will handily win the seat.

In Queens, New York, Representative Joseph Addabbo is in a tight Democratic primary race against Simeon Golar, who captured 42 percent of the vote against Addabbo in the 1982 primary. The results of the presidential primary in this district—Jesse Jackson racked up 40,000 votes, compared to 25,000 for Walter Mondale and Gary Hart combined—suggest that Golar, a black progressive who favors reduced military spending and a freeze, has a strong chance of beating the incumbent. Addabbo’s stands against the MX missile, B-1 bomber and Pershing 2 missile have earned him support from several antinuclear PACs. Golar has bitterly attacked Addabbo, the powerful chairman of the Defense Ap-

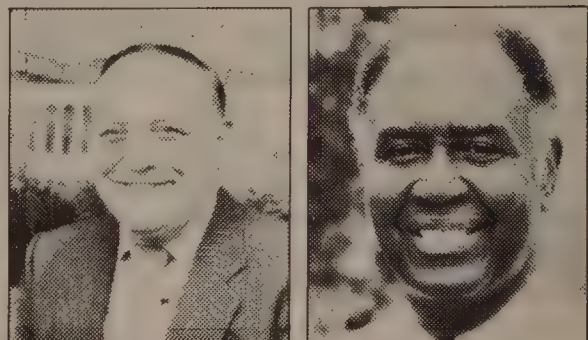
propriations Subcommittee, for accepting contributions from the military industry and for helping to bring the Navy’s surface action group, which carry cruise missiles, to the New York harbor. Addabbo maintains he has been reassured by the Navy that these ships will not carry cruise missiles when they are in port. If Addabbo is defeated, Representative Bill Chappell Jr., a solid supporter of the Pentagon, could become the chairman of this influential committee.

Across the country, in a district east of Los Angeles, the battle is continuing between Representative George Brown, a Democrat, and Republican John Paul Stark. Brown has been one of the leading House opponents of militarizing space and waged a successful fight in the House against antisatellite weapon (ASAT) testing. Stark, on the other hand, is an advocate of space weapons, as well as the MX missile, which Brown opposes. In 1982, Brown beat Stark, a fundamentalist, by 54 to 46 percent. This year, the race is expected to be closer.

Another veteran incumbent with a strong arms control record also has a tight race. Representative Les AuCoin of Oregon, a Democrat who sits on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, has led the fight against the MX missile the past few years. He now takes on a

well-financed Republican, Bill Moshofsky, who won 46 percent of the vote to AuCoin’s 54 percent in 1982. Both the National Conservative Political Action Committee and the National Republican Congressional Campaign have targeted AuCoin.

Several freshman members who allied themselves with arms control advocates in the House now face tough fights to retain their seats. Representatives Lane Evans of Illinois and Bruce Morrison of



Addabbo tries to hold off Golar (l.)

Connecticut, both liberal Democrats, are going up against the same Republicans they beat in close contests in 1982. In a district with a history of going Republican in presidential years, Morrison confronts the returning Larry DeNardis. And in a district that used to be considered safe Republican territory, Evans again faces Kenneth McMillan, a hard-right conservative. In Indiana, Representative Frank McCloskey, who squeaked by with 51 percent of the vote in 1982, is challenged by Republican Rick McIntyre. McCloskey’s campaign manager expects McIntyre to turn McCloskey’s votes against the MX, the B-1, and ASATs into campaign issues.

Also in this category of vulnerable first-term incumbents are Democratic Representatives Bob Carr of Michigan and Barbara Boxer of California. Both won hard-fought battles in 1982. Carr, who campaigned strongly in 1982 on the freeze, is up against Republican Tom Ritter, who is on record as supporting a 17 percent hike in the military budget. Boxer, who is emphasizing her support for the freeze (as well as her proposed legislation for a ban on underground nuclear testing), is opposed by Republican Douglas Binderup, and the revised boundaries of the district do not work to Boxer’s favor.

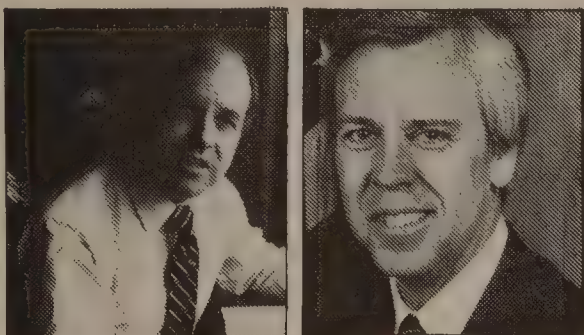
As for pro-arms control challengers, there is a group of liberal or progressive Democratic candidates who are raising arms race issues in their attempts to unseat hawkish Republican incumbents. In Pennsylvania, Jane Wells Schooley, a former vice president of the National Organization for Women, faces Representative Donald Ritter in a race that is attracting much attention and support

On Target

Political action committees on all sides of the arms race issue have targeted various House members for defeat. For example, the American Space Frontier PAC, which advocates so-called defensive space weapons, has zeroed in on four House opponents of “Star Wars” weaponry: George Brown Jr. and Mel Levine of California; Berkley Bedell of Iowa; and Nicholas Mavroules of Massachusetts.

PeacePAC, affiliated with the Council for a Livable World, has again released its “Doomsday Dozen”—a list of 12 congressmen it claims are “major contributors to the escalating arms race.” They are Herbert Bateman and Frank Wolf of Virginia; Rodney Chandler of Washington; Webb Franklin of Mississippi; John Hiler of Indiana; John Kasich of Ohio; Ron Marlenee of Montana; Donald Ritter of Pennsylvania; Denny Smith and Robert Smith of Oregon; Gene Snyder of Kentucky; and Arlan Stangeland of Minnesota.

from both parties. In Mississippi, Robert Clark, a state legislator, takes on Representative Webb Franklin, who barely defeated Clark in 1982. The recent increase in the voting age black population in this district—one of the poorest in the country—bodes well for Clark, who is bidding to become Mississippi's first black congressman since Reconstruction. And out in Oregon, the "Smith Brothers"—Denny and Robert (actually unrelated)—are both being challenged by women. Ruth McFarland, a state senator who ran an underfunded campaign against Denny Smith in 1982 and lost by just 51 to 49 percent, is back for a rematch. And Larryann Willis, the rancher/teacher who gave Robert Smith a close fight in 1982, also returns this year.



Chandler faces Lamson (l.) challenge

In some races, peace activists are trying to win House seats. Frances Farley, a former state senator in Utah who has led the anti-MX campaign there, is trying to gain the seat being vacated by Representative Dan Marriott, who beat Farley by 54 to 46 percent in 1982. Farley's campaign, which will face the Republican selected in the August 21 primary, claims to have set up a volunteer bank of about 5000. And in Orange County, California, Carol Ann Bradford, a member of the Alliance for Survival, is the underdog against Representative Robert Badham, a Republican who supports the current military buildup and space weapons. Badham ran away with 72 percent of the vote in 1982 in this heavily Republican district, making him the odds-on favorite this year.

Another race where nuclear weapons issues are on the campaign agenda is taking place just outside Seattle, Washington. There Bob Lamson, a former analyst for a Pentagon think tank, is challenging Representative Rodney Chandler. In this race, Lamson, perhaps surprisingly, is trying to clip the wings of Chandler, who favors every major weapon system except ASATs. Lamson, on the other hand, backs the freeze and opposes the MX missile and B-1 bomber, as well as ASATs. Lamson's campaign points to Chandler's low name recognition in this two-year-old district as a sign of his vulnerability.

—D.C.

Nuclear PACs Weapons Dealers Push Pet Pols

This year the nuclear weapons industry, via its own set of political action committees, will pump well over a million dollars into Senate and House races. According to figures compiled for NUCLEAR TIMES by the Defense Budget Project (using its Iron Triangle Data Base), 20 senators up for reelection in 1984 have each received over \$13,000 from PACs representing the leading nuclear weapons contractors, during the period of January 1983 through March 1984. And, during this time, 30 House members have each accepted more than \$6000 from these PACs.

In this period, the top 20 nuclear weapons contractors, such as Boeing and General Dynamics, have used their PACs to donate \$578,109 to the 25 leading Senate recipients and \$351,422 to the top 30 House recipients. These figures, based on reports filed by the PACs with the Federal Election Commission, will dramatically increase as the elections near. "Most of the contributions don't show until after the elections," says Paul Murphy of the Defense Budget Project, based in Washington, D.C. "Many of these PACs give just before the elections or just after the elections to cover campaign debts."

So far this year, the senator who has pulled in the most from these PACs is John Warner. This incumbent Republican has received \$45,507. Senators Charles Percy of Illinois and Roger Jepsen of Iowa, who both face tough reelection fights, have accepted, respectively, \$32,750 and \$27,500. In 1982, Howard Cannon, the Nevada Democrat who lost his bid for reelection, was number one on the nuclear weapons PACs' Senate list. He earned \$62,100.

Leading the House this year is William Dickinson of Alabama, the ranking Republican on the Armed Services Committee, with \$30,250. In the number two position is Bill Chappell Jr. of Florida, a Democrat who sits on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. He headed the House list in 1982, with \$44,750 in support, and has won \$26,500 so far for his 1984 race. Chappell could inherit the reins of this influential subcommittee, if its present chairman, Joseph Addabbo, fails to retain his House seat. Addabbo, who has been enthusiastically endorsed by SANE PAC, Freeze Voter '84 and PeacePAC, has also received \$22,950 from this set of PACs.

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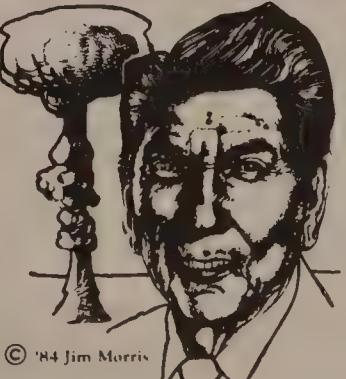
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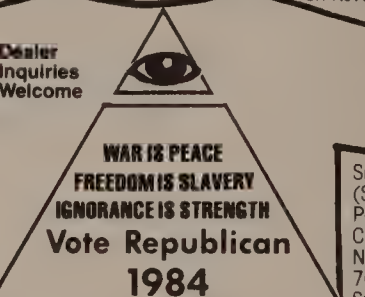
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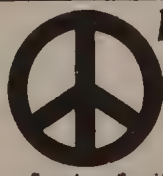
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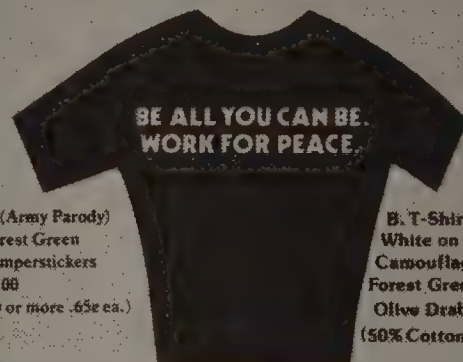
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Resources

FILMS

Star Wars: Fact or Fiction. Robert C. Bowman, former director of the Air Force's advanced space programs development, looks at the facts and misconceptions behind four common arguments for continuing the arms race in space. Bowman examines whether the Soviets are ahead in space; whether space weapons will help the cause of peace and disarmament; whether they will make nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete; and whether they are inevitable. Bowman concludes that while the Soviets indubitably have a killer satellite, the United States has a technical lead, and doesn't necessarily have to plunge ahead in imitation of the Soviets. Scientist Carl Sagan says in an interview that the attempts to develop space weapons threaten to undermine all attempts at arms control. Since the Soviets have proposed a moratorium, "we still have a choice," Bowman adds, "but we must decide soon." A timely film that presents the "Star Wars" debate in a clear and straightforward manner. (28 minute color videotape written, directed, and narrated by Bowman for the Center for Defense Information. \$50 rental from the Cinema Guild, 1697 Broadway, New York, NY 10019 (212) 246-5522.)

Nuclear War: Guide to Armageddon. The producers have used film most imaginatively to demonstrate the aftermath of a nuclear attack on London, and the resulting damage from fire, blast, and fallout. A side of beef burns, demonstrating the damage fire causes the human body; a pumpkin, standing in for the human face, is shattered by flying glass. Couples actually carry out government pamphlets' instructions for building various kinds of fallout shelters, showing the difficulties involved and the flimsiness of most recommended protection. This unforgettable film illustrates much of the material in the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment's 1980 report on the Effects of Nuclear War. (28 minute color 16 mm film produced by the British Broadcasting Corporation. \$50 rental, \$25 for SANE chapters, from SANE, 711 G Street SE, Washington, DC 20003 (202) 546-7100.)

World Peace is a Local Issue, produced by Dorothy Fadiman, documents how the Palo Alto, California, city council passed a freeze resolution at the instigation of one councilwoman and two hours of eloquent testimony in support of the resolution from 40 citizens, the oldest of whom

was 89. A good how-to organizing tool for grass-roots organizers. (20 minutes, color 16 mm or video, \$40 rental from Concentric Media, 3345 Kenneth Drive, Palo Alto, CA 94303.)

TAPES

Situation Room and The Campaign Game.

Two radio plays, now available on one audio cassette, conceived and written by E-Radio Theater, a group of artist-activists. In the first play, the hero wanders into a video arcade and soon



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finds himself playing the part of the president in a war game. The Arabs nuke Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, and before he knows it, nuclear world war has been declared. *The Campaign Game* similarly dissects the political process. Very effective comedy and chillingly true to life. (\$8 for one cassette with both plays from E-Radio Theater, P.O. Box 20150 Greeley Sq. Station, New York, NY 10001 (212) 695-2056.)

ART

Nuke-Rebuke: Writers and Artists Against Nuclear Energy and Weapons, edited by Morty Sklar. The editor solicited 65 contributors, including poets Gary Snyder, Robert Creeley, William Stafford, and Daniel Berrigan, poet/novelist Marge Piercy, and former Senator Eugene McCarthy, for personal statements in various media. They responded with poems, photos, drawings, and even autobiographies (from a former Nagasaki schoolgirl and a mother who lives near Three Mile Island). The material is frequently so painful that this book is hard to read for long stretches, but you will find yourself returning frequently for short takes. (\$12 hardcover, \$6 paper from The Spirit That Moves Us Press, PO Box 1585, Iowa City, Iowa 52244.)

REPORTS

Stopping the Spread of Nuclear Weapons:

Assessment of the Current Policy; An Agenda for Action, by the Working Group on Nuclear Explosives Control Policy, a coalition of 15 public-interest groups. This examination of and statement on proliferation calls on the next

president to hire a special White House staffer to press for a worldwide ban on production and sales of materials suitable for producing nuclear weapons. The report also suggests legislative action, such as closing the loopholes in nuclear export controls, a "plutonium freeze," and restricting foreign aid to countries such as China that have refused to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The report is especially critical of Reagan's "laissez faire attitude toward proliferation," which has amounted to an "abdication of U.S. leadership." (\$10 for organizations, \$2 for individuals, from the Nuclear Control Institute, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 406, Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 822-8444.)

Legal Issues of the "Star Wars" Defense Program,

by Alan B. Sherr. The third in a series of briefs on the arms race points out that the ABM treaty prohibits not only the deployment of space-based weapons, including lasers, but also their development and testing. Some programs under the Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) violate the treaty—or are about to. The author goes on to detail other ways the SDI program would threaten other arms control agreements besides the ABM treaty. A public interest law suit seems in order here. (\$3 from Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control, 43 Charles St, Suite 3, Boston, MA 02114 (617) 227-0118.)

SPECIAL MENTION

The Cold and the Dark: The World After Nuclear War,

by Paul R. Ehrlich, Carl Sagan, Donald Kennedy, Walter Orr Roberts, with a foreword by Lewis Thomas, M.D. (Norton hardcover, \$12.95). Now that scientists at DOE's Lawrence Livermore Laboratory admit that "nuclear winter" is a "plausible problem," this summary of the TTAPS study, in which these four authors participated, is particularly timely and valuable. The authors present the results of the 1983 Conference on the Long-Term Worldwide Biological Effects of Nuclear War, which presented two years of work by nearly 500 scientists from the West and the East. They examined the atmospheric and climatic impact of the thick smoke and dust resulting from a nuclear war in which 5000 megatons—about half of the existing U.S. and Soviet arsenals—explodes. The darkness would block sunlight, and the temperature drop—"nuclear winter"—would have drastic effects on crops and biosystems. The book includes the scientists' original papers, as well as the conference's "Moscow link," in which, for the first time, Soviet scientists discussed their similar findings with American colleagues.

NATIONWIDE/ONGOING

THE FAST LANE

Fast for Life is establishing a permanent, monthly, one-day fast on the **sixth of each month**. The object of the fasts—which organizers hope will attract nationwide participation—is to make the connection between militarism and hunger. For more information about the monthly fasts, *contact*: Fast for Life Resource Center, 4848 E 14 St, Oakland, CA 94601.

OUT IN THE STREET

Women Strike for Peace is organizing a series of pre-election street actions for **September 19** protesting current military and social policies. The theme: "Don't Play Reagan Roulette on November 6. We Can't Take The Chance." For more information, *contact*: Women Strike for Peace National Office, 145 S 13 St, Philadelphia, PA 19107 (215) 923-0861.

THE HARVEST OF SHAME

This ongoing action—from **October 1** through **November 3**—will feature daily demonstrations and civil disobedience outside of the White House to protest current military and social policies. The action will culminate in a massive resistance action on **November 3**. *Contact*: Community for Creative Nonviolence, 1345 Euclid Av NW, Washington, DC 20009 (202) 337-4332.

NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION DAY

In most places, October 5 is the deadline for voter registration, and so a coalition of 50 groups is organizing a culminating registration drive for **Thursday, October 4**. With voter registration forms in hand, activists are urged to go to factories, welfare centers, subway stations and other public places and register at least 10 people. Follow-up phone calls are suggested on or near November 6—Election Day. For more information, *contact*: October Fourth Mobilization, c/o Human SERVE, 622 W. 113 St., New York, NY 10025 (212) 280-8730.

CHILDREN OF WAR TOUR

From **November 12 to 22**, 25 children from the Middle East, Central Amer-

Calendar

**Special Fall Preview Of Nationwide
Antinuclear Actions
October events due by September 4**

ica, Northern Ireland, South America, Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union, the ghettos of the United States and nuclear testing regions in the Pacific will travel across the country to speak about peace, reconciliation and hope. If you are interested in hosting a group of these children in your town, or would like more information, *contact*: The Religious Task Force of the Mobilization for Survival, 85 S Oxford St, Brooklyn, NY 11217 (212) 858-6882.

AUGUST 24

GEORGIA

• **Athens** Southern Regional Conference of The Womens International League for Peace and Freedom; Athens University, **through Aug 26**. *Contact*: Linda McAllister, 117 Alden Court, Athens, GA 30605 (404) 542-5964.

OREGON

• **Enterprise** "Give Peace a Dance," featuring a 30-hour dance marathon, a fun-run for peace, speakers, and more. *Contact*: The New Frontier-Humanity, PO Box 222, Enterprise, OR 97828.

AUGUST 27

OREGON

• **Portland** Film, *Eight Minutes To Midnight*, and brown bag lunch; Yamhill Marketplace. *Contact*: Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control, Christopher Robinson, 1515 SW 5th St, Ste 1030, Portland, OR 97201 (503) 222-9872.

AUGUST 29

OHIO

• **Delaware** Year-long inquiry into nuclear issues, "After Hiroshima: Life and Death in the Nuclear Age," featuring weekly lecture series and culminating in a major symposium in the spring. John Hersey, author of *Hiroshima*, will lecture on **Sept. 5**. All lectures and the symposium are open

PEACE—NOT WAR—IN '84 SEPTEMBER 22—24



Sponsored by the Mobilization for Survival (MfS), this nationwide series of regional and local demonstrations and direct actions has three goals:

- To provide an opportunity for the peace movement to publicly demonstrate its concerns just prior to the elections
- To challenge local military institutions—such as military contractors and weapons facilities—"that will never appear on any ballot"
- To highlight the "deadly connection" between military intervention and nuclear war

MfS is encouraging groups to participate in marches, rallies, vigils, conferences, teach-ins, and religious observances on September 22 and 23. Monday the 24th is the day set aside for direct action and civil disobedience at military bases, federal office buildings, military recruitment stations, nuclear power and waste sites, nuclear weapons production facilities, corporate offices of military contractors, and other sites connected with the arms race.

Activities for the 24th include:

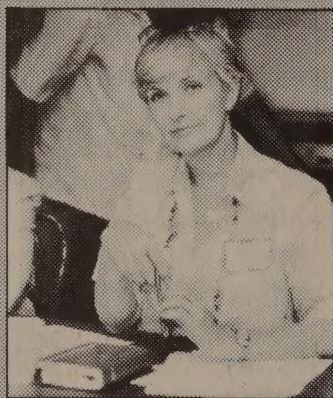
- A demonstration for all Floridians at the Martin Marietta Aerospace plant (where components for Pershing 2 missiles are manufactured) in Orlando.
- A blockade of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory near Berkeley, California. Organized by the Livermore Action Group, this is expected to be the largest civil disobedience action in the MfS program.
- Civil disobedience at banks that have investments in weapons manufacturers in Madison, Wisconsin.

MfS is providing information, resources, coordination and support for local and regional events. For any of the above, or for the location of the regional coordinating center nearest you, *contact*: MfS, 853 Broadway, Rm 2109, New York, NY 10003 (212) 533-0008.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE TO PREVENT NUCLEAR WAR SEPTEMBER 12

Two hundred and fifty women leaders—including Representative Geraldine Ferraro, Gloria Steinem, Barbara Jordan, and Dr. Helen Caldicott—will come together on Capitol Hill for this conference, which will be chaired by Joanne Woodward. Among planned activities are lectures by arms experts and a roundtable discussion that will include a congressional panel. Organizers hope that the prominence of the participants will spark nationwide media coverage of peace issues in the crucial weeks prior to the national elections.

In conjunction with the Conference, **Women's Peace Initiative** has issued a **Nationwide Call to Action**, also planned for September 12 (but scheduled to last through October 4). People are urged to "tell everyone you know and everyone you meet to register and vote for survival." A few organizers' suggestions: talk to co-workers, classmates, and neighbors. Call relatives & friends. Canvass door-to-door, or set up a booth in a local shopping center. Write down the name and phone number of every unregistered voter you encounter who supports a nuclear freeze and make follow up phone calls reminding them to register. For more information about this nationwide citizen's canvass, *contact*: Andrea Elukovich, Women's Peace Initiatives, 2121 Decatur Pl, Washington, DC 20008 (202) 797-4609.



to the public. For a detailed schedule of events, *contact*: Richard Elias, Dept of English, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, OH 43105 (614) 369-4431.

AUGUST 31

NEW YORK

• **Romulus** Day of Focus on Jobs with Peace at the Seneca Army Depot will include a legal demonstration and civil disobedience. On **Sept 1 and 2**, workshops on "Creating the Future—Conversion for Peace" will be offered. *Contact*: The Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace & Justice, 5440 Route 96, Romulus, NY 14511 (607) 869-5825.

SEPTEMBER 1

MASSACHUSETTS

• **Somerville** *The Burrow*, a one-man show about the survivalist mentality,

with Court Dorsey of Bright Morning Star; Openair Theater. *Contact*: Jo Swanson, Performing Artists for Nuclear Disarmament, 456 Massachusetts Av, Cambridge, MA 02139 (617) 661-7263.

SEPTEMBER 2

NEW YORK

• **East Hampton** Fundraiser for Architects for Social Responsibility (ASR) with Paul Goldberger, architectural critic for the *NY Times*, and others. *Contact*: ASR, 225 Lafayette St, New York, NY 10012 (212) 334-8104.

SEPTEMBER 5

MARYLAND

• **College Park** Conference, "Nuclear Deterrence: New Risks, New Opportunities," with Hans Bethe, McGeorge Bundy, Richard Garwin and others; University of Maryland, **through Sept 7**. *Contact*: Office of the Chancellor, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742 (301) 454-4796.

MASSACHUSETTS

• **Wilmington** Interfaith vigil at AVCO Industries; Rte 129. *Contact*: Center-Peace, 550 High St, West Medford, MA 02156 (617) 488-0376.

SEPTEMBER 6

MINNESOTA

• **St. Paul** "Dance for Your Life," Benefit for Minnesota Freeze Voter '84; Prom Center. *Contact*: Twin Cities Area Peace Coalition, 2401 University Av, St Paul, MN 55114 (612) 292-1858.

SEPTEMBER 7

NEVADA

• **Las Vegas** Western regional organizing conference, "Moratorium '84: An End To Nuclear Testing"; University of Nevada, **through Sept 9**. *Contact*:

Moratorium '84 Conference, c/o Arc, 942 Market St, San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 397-1452.

UTAH

• **Salt Lake City** Freeze Friday march from Capitol Building to Federal Building. *Contact:* MX Information Center, 232½ University St, Salt Lake City, UT 84102 (801) 581-9027.

WYOMING

• **Laramie** "U.S. Intervention and Nuclear Policy: The Deadly Connection," with Michael Klare, Institute for Policy Studies, and Pam Solo, American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) and Freeze Voter '84. The event will be repeated in **Denver** on **Sept 8**. *Contact:* Wyoming Against MX, 1603 Capitol Av, Rm 322, Cheyenne, WY 82001 (307) 635-7308 or AFSC Denver, 1660 Lafayette St, Denver CO 80218 (303) 832-4508.

SEPTEMBER 8

CONNECTICUT

• **Hartford** Connecticut Freeze Voter '84 rally for endorsed candidates with fundraising reception, featuring musician Charlie King; Bushnell Park. *Contact:* Connecticut Freeze Voter, 55 Van Dyke Av, Hartford, CT 06106 (203) 379-1949.

MASSACHUSETTS

• **Somerville** PAND Circus, a party to benefit Performing Artists for Nuclear Disarmament, with live music, street theater, food, dancing and more. *Contact:* PAND, 456 Massachusetts Av, Cambridge, MA 02139 (617) 661-7263.

SEPTEMBER 10

MARYLAND

• **Buckeystown** "Election Year Peace Caucus"; Claggett Conference Center, through **Sept 12**. *Contact:* World Peacemakers, 2025 Massachusetts Av NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202) 264-7582.

SEPTEMBER 13

CONNECTICUT

• **Hartford** "Connecticut Countdown," a program designed to bring the discussion of national policy on the prevention of nuclear war to the local level, with speakers, debates, workshops and more, culminating in a Connecticut Town Meeting; through **Sept 23**. *Contact:* Connecticut Countdown, 135 Broad St, Hartford, CT 06105.

SEPTEMBER 14

OHIO

• **Cincinnati** Opening of "Disarming Images: Art for Nuclear Disarmament," featuring the art of Robert Rauschenberg, Claes Oldenburg, Laurie Anderson and others. Contemporary Arts Center, through **Oct 27**. *Contact:* Moe Foner, District 1199, Cultural Center Inc, 330 W 42 St, Ste 1905, New York, NY 10036 (212) 947-1944.

SEPTEMBER 15

CONNECTICUT

• **Hartford** "The Medical Consequences of Nuclear War," with Vera Kistia-kowsky and Dr. Victor Sidel; Gengras Hall, University of Hartford. *Contact:* Faith Weidner, Hartford Physicians for Social Responsibility, 230 Scarborough St, Hartford, CT 06105 (203) 236-0276.

FREEZE WEEKEND '84 OCTOBER 12—14

"Make the freeze the issue" is the weekend's rallying cry; with the national elections just a few weeks away, the emphasis will be on the voting booth. Here's a sampling of the hundreds of events planned from Maine to California:

• A midwest regional peace march and rally is scheduled for October 13 at Grant Park in Chicago, Illinois. Organizers aim to make it "the largest demonstration of its kind ever held in this part of the country." The rally's themes: Nuclear Freeze Now; Meet Human Needs; No More Vietnams. Speakers will include Chicago Mayor Harold Washington, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, veteran Ron Kovic, freeze author Randall Forsberg, and Mary Kaldor, editor of the *END Journal*. Organizers invite other freeze, disarmament, and anti-intervention groups within a 500-mile radius to participate. For more information about the Chicago demonstration, *contact:* October 12 Rally Coalition, 17 N State St, Ste 908, Chicago, IL 60602 (312) 346-9673.

• On October 12, activists in Philadelphia will stage a banner procession and rally at City Hall with Eleanor Smeal to be followed by a campaign with banners and signs at every major intersection of the city.

• Freeze activists in Vermont will compete with the foliage that attracts millions of tourists to their state each fall by hanging freeze banners in many of the state's 185 towns that have endorsed the freeze.

The National Freeze Campaign is encouraging churches and synagogues to hold a "Peace Sabbath" on Freeze Weekend. For more information (including a Freeze Weekend brochure listing activity ideas and legal guidelines for non-PAC groups) *contact:* Kathleen Sharkey, Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign National Clearinghouse, 3195 S Grand St, St. Louis, MO 63118 (314) 771-6211.



SEPTEMBER 18

CONNECTICUT

• **Darien** Talk, "How Business Executives Can Help Solve The Nuclear Weapons Crisis," with businessman/activist Robert Colodzin. *Contact:* Kevin Bean, 11 Rings End Rd, Darien, CT 06820 (203) 655-1456.

SEPTEMBER 20

REGIONAL

Dr. William Holingsworth will tour **Tulsa, Oklahoma** on **Sep 20** and **Memphis, Tennessee** on **Sep 21** to discuss: "The Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission: What We Have Learned" and **New Orleans, Louisiana** on **Sep 22** to discuss "Medical Lessons From Hiroshima." For exact locations and more information, *contact:* Sharon Pickett, Physicians for Social Responsibility, 639 Massachusetts Av, Cambridge, MA 02139 (617) 491-7921.

MISSOURI

• **St. Louis** National conference on Peacemaking and Conflict Resolution, with Mayor Andrew Young, Richard Deats of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and others; University of Missouri. *Contact:* Margaret Herrman, Institute of Government, 321 Academic Bldg, University of Georgia at Athens, Athens, GA 30602 (404) 542-2887.

SEPTEMBER 21

FLORIDA

• **Orlando** Statewide Conference and Retreat, "Peace—Not War—in '84," Camp Ithiel, through **Sept 23**. *Contact:* Bruce Gagnon, Florida Coalition for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze, PO Box 2484, Orlando, FL 32802 (305) 422-3470.

SEPTEMBER 22

MARYLAND

• **Baltimore** All-day symposium, "Nuclear Freeze or Nuclear Winter," with

William Caldicott, Starley Thompson, Jerome Frank, Richard J. Barnet, Philip Berrigan and others; University of Maryland School of Medicine Teaching Facility Auditorium. *Contact:* Physicians for Social Responsibility, 325 East 25th Street, Baltimore, MD 21218 (301) 235-7760.

MASSACHUSETTS

• **Cambridge** Human Unity Music, featuring Meg Christian and gospel singers from five Cambridge churches; Sanders Theater. First in a series of concerts sponsored by STOP Nuclear War, Performing Artists for Nuclear Disarmament (PAND) and the Cambridge Peace Commission. *Contact:* PAND, 456 Massachusetts Av, Cambridge, MA 02139 (617) 661-7263.

NEW YORK

• **New York** Petition drive and rallies against sea launched cruise missiles and homeporting. *Contact:* Mobilization for Survival, 853 Broadway, Rm 2109, New York, NY 10003 (212) 533-0008.

SEPTEMBER 23

MASSACHUSETTS

• **Somerville** *The Anything Can Happen Roadshow*, Underground Railway's musical satire of the nuclear age; Openair Theater. *Contact:* Underground Railway Theatre, Notre Dame Av, Cambridge, MA 02140 (617) 497-6136.

NEW YORK

• **New York** Talk, "A New Vision for our Town," on the economic consequences of the arms race on New York City, with Basil Paterson. First in a series of lectures at Riverside Church called "Pentagon Takes a Big Bite out of The Big Apple"; Riverside Church. *Contact:* David Schilling, Riverside Church Disarmament Program, 490 Riverside Dr, New York, NY 10027 (212) 222-5900 ext 238.

SEPTEMBER 29

CONNECTICUT

• **Winsted** All-day Peace Fair with music and arts festival; East End Park. *Contact:* Winsted Area Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, 55 Van Dyke St, Hartford, CT 06106 (203) 379-1949.

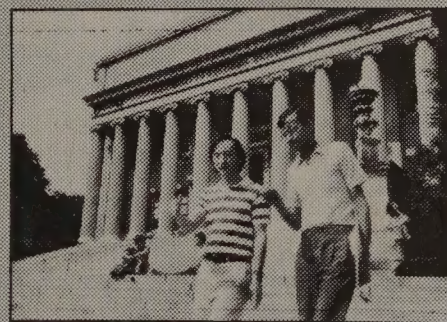
MASSACHUSETTS

• **Cambridge** "Teaching for Peace and Justice," with Roberta Snow, president of Educators for Social Responsibility, (ESR) and others; Harvard Divinity School. *Contact:* Boston Area ESR, 11 Garden St, Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 492-8820.

Compiled by Renata Rizzo with Laura Corser, Jesse Mentken and Eric Roth.

Thanks to everyone who mailed in events.

NATIONAL ANNUAL WEEK OF NUCLEAR EDUCATION OCTOBER 15—22



The five organizations sponsoring this national event—the Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Student/Teacher Organization to Prevent Nuclear War, the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS), and United Campuses to Prevent Nuclear War—will bring issues of the nuclear age to elementary, high school and college students, as well as the general public, across the country.

The focal point of the Week of Education will be UCS's **national teleconference**, "Breaking the Nuclear Stalemate," on Tuesday, October 16, from 8 to 11 PM (EST). The bipartisan program will feature specialists from a variety of disciplines who will discuss possible solutions to the present impasse between the superpowers regarding the arms race.

The conference will be carried live via communications satellites; students and community groups can receive the program at many universities, churches, hospitals and cable television stations. Individuals from viewing groups across the country will help to highlight issues by phoning in questions to the panelists, and viewers will be able to register their opinions on various questions posed during the evening by phoning in their votes.

This conference is also an official component of Freeze Weekend '84, although it does not fall between October 12-14. For more information, *contact:* Union of Concerned Scientists, 26 Church St, Cambridge, MA 02238 (617) 547-5552.

VOTE FOR SURVIVAL



A Nationwide Call to Action

"It is essential in this dangerous nuclear age that everyone participate in this democracy by voting. I urge all citizens to learn the facts, know the positions of the candidates for electoral office, and vote with your informed judgment. Your vote can help to prevent nuclear war."

Joanne Woodward

Chair, National Women's Conference to Prevent Nuclear War

The increasingly reckless nuclear arms race can bring only one end: the wail of sirens and the incineration of us all. From **September 12th, National Women's Day of Action to Prevent Nuclear War**, through **October 4th, National Voter Registration Day**, Americans everywhere will join in a climactic nationwide campaign to stop this perilous weapons buildup. We'll do this by working to elect leaders who will press for a nuclear freeze: an immediate halt **on both sides** to all testing and deployment of nuclear weapons.

HERE'S WHAT TO DO:

Now

- **Xerox this flyer, post it, and pass it on!** Joanne Woodward's call to vote for survival must reach every American!

- **Find out how to register to vote** in your area, and get hold of voter registration forms, if available. Call your city or county government for information.

- **Display a 3-color vote for survival bumper sticker and button.** To order one of each, send \$1 plus a self-addressed stamped envelope to Women's Peace Initiatives, 2121 Decatur Place, Washington, D.C. 20008. For ten of each, send \$5. Allow four weeks for delivery.

**Sept.
12th
thru
Oct.
4th**

- **Tell everyone you know or meet to register by October 4th and vote for survival on November 6th.** Discuss the threat of nuclear war with friends, family, neighbors, coworkers, classmates, your grocery store clerk. Urge everyone who shares your concern to register and vote. Another good way to register voters is to set up a stand with a "Vote for Survival" banner at a nearby shopping center, hospital waiting room, or bus stop. (Note: **half** of eligible Americans are nonvoters! You'll easily find ten. Young people and those who have recently moved are especially good prospects.)

**Nov.
5th**

- **Write down the names and phone numbers of all unregistered persons you encounter.** Call and remind them to register by October 4th.

- **Call the people you've persuaded to register** and remind them to vote on November 6th. Arrange help in getting to the polls for anyone who needs it.

Join with citizens around the nation—women, men, and children—in this national period of action. If one million of us register even two new pro-freeze voters each, we can decide the November election outcome. Do your part to save this planet!

ACORN • Americans for Democratic Action • Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy • Council for a Livable World
Environmental Action • Federation of Professional Women's Organizations • Freeze Voter '84 • Greenpeace USA
In the Public Interest • Jobs with Peace • NAACP • National Association of Colored Women's Clubs
National Campaign to Stop the MX • National Education Association • New Jewish Agenda • Peace Links
Professional's Coalition for Nuclear Arms Control • Project Vote • Riverside Church Disarmament Program • SANE
SERVE • The Children's Foundation • Union of American Hebrew Congregations • Unitarian Universalists Association (D.C. office)
Women's Equity Action League • WILPF • Women's Peace Initiatives • Women Strike for Peace • Women, USA